

## FRENCH CAPTURE LASSIGNY, ADVANCE FIVE MILES IN DAY

Take Score Of Villages  
And Reach Ailette And  
Divette Rivers

## NOYON ENVELOPED

Mangin's And Humbert's  
Armies Smash On In  
Sweeping Attack

## MORE PRISONERS

One Army Corps Alone  
Takes 1,600 Men In  
One Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 20.—The new attack launched on Sunday evening was continued throughout Monday by the French troops over a front of fifteen kilometers limited, according to the exact terms of the communiqué, to the southern region of Carlepoint on the one hand and, on the other, by the village of Fontenoy on the Aisne, the furthestmost point of the counter-offensive of July 18.

It was in the same region in the center of the present front of attack that a successful local operation had been carried out on Saturday. This attempt having given the French command sufficient information, our troops were thrown into the assault on the enemy's positions next day.

### Enemy Steadily Retreats

Paris, August 21.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy made no attempt at reaction. This morning our troops continued to make progress on the whole front. We have taken Carlepoint and Cuts. We gained ground after lively fighting west of Lassigny and repelled several raids in Champagne.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

General Humbert's army continues to advance. Between Lassigny and the Oise the enemy has been pressed back to the line of heights which overlooks the Divette and although the Germans are still holding Le Piemont, the French from the west have reached the outskirts of the village.

Commenting on Sir Julian Byng's attack, Reuter's correspondent says that the inference is that the boche will be given no respite and blow will follow blow until the enemy has been forced to make a bigger step back, war than he has yet contemplated.

9:50 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that the left flank of General Mangin's army advanced today a depth of three miles, captured Sempligny, Pontoise and La Pommeraye and reached the outskirts of Camelin, Blerancourt, St. Aubin and Vespaillon, from which point the line is unchanged to Courtill.

In the center the Germans have abandoned a great deal of material. Advance North Of Soissons.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires this evening:

The troops advancing eastward between Tartiers and Courtill have made important progress. They have surrounded Pommiers-on-Aisne, captured Laval, two miles northwest on the edge of Juvigny Plateau, and taken some thousands of prisoners during the day, one army corps alone capturing 1,600.

The advance of General Mangin's troops continued all night through the Carlepoint forest and they captured Mont-de-Choley, 500 feet high, in the evening and other heights on the eastern edge of the forest.

The battle was resumed on the whole front this morning and we have reached the Oise and captured the important height of La Pommeraye, 650 feet, which overlooks the enemy's zones of retreat.

The German pocket in Thiescourt Massif, which is faced by General Humbert's troops in front and General Mangin's troops in Carlepoint Forest.

(Continued on Page 11)

## Are We Downhearted?



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

One of the latest pictures of Premier Lloyd George, taken recently at the Floral Show in London. Mrs. Lloyd George acted as saleswoman at her own stall at the show.

## Kidnapers Refuse An Offer Of \$30,000 For Man Held For Ransom

China Press Correspondence

Pingtu, Shantung, August 19.—Robbers and kidnapers are operating here again. Between here and Kiaochow a robber band of about eighty men terrorized the neighborhood for some time. They cut out a square in the center of a kaoliang field, erected mat sheds and used this as their base of operations. The people were afraid of them and no one dared move against them. Finally the official despatched a company of our home guard to clear them out. Five were captured and brought to the city. The rest all escaped.

Near Chensyang, the border of the leased territory of Tsingtao, kidnapers have seized five wealthy men and are holding them for ransom. Among the five is Mr. Ch'in of Pingtu, brother of the agent for the Standard Oil Company in Chengyang. They are holding him for \$50,000 ransom. His father, who is head of the Pingtu gentry, raised \$30,000 and the official sent two soldiers to confer with the kidnapers and to secure their release. They refused to release him for \$30,000. They said he was employed by foreigners who were rich and they intended to make the foreigners pay the full \$50,000 for his ransom. Otherwise they would kill him. At present they have him living in a mat shed in the Lao Shan mountains near Tsingtao.

It is dangerous to be out on the road in this section, especially near the railroad where the robbers can get on the train and flee into Tsingtao where they are out of reach of the Chinese officials. All of our trouble comes from there!

## URGE AMERICANS TO JOIN LOCAL DEFENSE FORCES

Campaign Launched To Recruit  
Men For S.V.C. Or Constable  
Work

A campaign to recruit local Americans either for the Shanghai Volunteers or for the Special Constables has been launched as a result of the discussion held on the subject a few days ago when the Executive Committee of the American Association and American Chamber of Commerce.

Letters have been addressed to all of the big honks requesting them to urge American employees to join the American Company, S.V.C., or the new police branch and a committee is also doing personal work in the campaign. It is hoped to induce every able-bodied American between the ages of 18 and 40 who is not already a member of the Volunteers, Fire Brigade or police force to sign up with one or the other of the organizations in question. Each American between these ages will be approached.

The present strength of the American Co. of the Volunteers is 112 and Captain Ransom is very anxious to increase the number. The Company has two machine-guns which it is now unable to man on account of lack of men.

## Ultimatum By Bolsheviks To Peking Is Reported

Second American Contingent Arrives At Base In  
Siberia; Semenoff Renews Offensive

The Bolsheviks yesterday addressed an ultimatum to the Peking Government demanding an explanation of China's action in assisting General Semenoff and the Czechs according to a Peking telegram last night. The time limit given in the ultimatum for a reply was 24 hours. A hurried conference was held yesterday evening in the residence of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, attended by General Tuan Chi-kwei, the War Minister; Mr. Tiao Jui-lin, Minister of Finance, and General King Yin-pang, the Chief of the General Staff.

### Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, August 23.—Following the recent retreat of General Kalmikoff's Cossacks in the Ussuri district the enemy passed a force to the right rear of the Czech troops disguised as peasants and traveling in farm wagons. These raked the Czech positions from a hill with field-guns, and the Czechs were again forced to retire a considerable distance, with casualties. The Japanese and American troops were not in a position to support the Czechs. The Red Guards have made unsuccessful demonstration along the railroad line. Between Nikolai and Pogranitchnia, evidently intended to interrupt communication between Vladivostok and Harbin.

A second contingent of American troops has arrived at the base established at the head of the Bay, where there is excellent storage and railway facilities and quarters for the troops which are arriving. The Base Commander has organized a Labor Battalion of 500 enemy prisoners, being part of a large number taken by the Czechs, thus relieving the Czechs of their feeding. The men are working with apparent willingness.

Peking, August 23.—Sir Charles Elliot has left Harbin for Vladivostok. Tokyo, August 22.—Official: The enemy renewed his attack on the 20th against the first line of the Czech positions near Krasfak. The latter were placed in a position of disadvantage. The Japanese troops had not arrived in the Czech's first line on the 20th.

Harbin, August 22.—Reliable information states that General Semenoff's troops have crossed the frontier and renewed the offensive, with the result that they have captured Malsievskaya station. The Bolsheviks, who did not expect the Russian forces to advance, hastily retired, leaving many wounded and prisoners.

A battalion of Japanese infantry, which will be stationed in Harbin arrived here this afternoon. Peking, August 22.—The Czechs have captured Verkhne Udinsk.

## And Somebody Once Wrote A Book About Unchanging Chinese!

He, Ought To See Them Fox  
Trotting At The New  
World

Young China is learning to fox-trot! Yep, the sons of the Celestial Republic, last stronghold to succumb to the advance of western syncretism, now bend an interested ear and experience that nervous shuffle of the feet when the band breaks into a jazz tune. The same final shrug of determination long become a regular part of the ritual in ballrooms all over three-quarters of the globe, the same murmured, "May I have this dance?" may be seen and heard these evenings in Shanghai as gowned young men grimly essay the intricacies of the modern steps.

Which the same is a nightly occurrence out at the new dancing pavilion in the recently finished extension of the New World. Thus far it has been only masculine young China which has ventured upon the slippery area of the dance floor, but from the requests for private lessons which have come to the management, it is evident that feminine young China also is evincing an interest in these developments. It is probable that such a class of instruction will be formed shortly for both men and women.

It has taken several weeks to get the Chinese started at the dance game and the first young man to lead one of the young foreign women entertainers to the center of the floor created considerable sensation. Since then there has been a gradual but steady increase in the number of experimenters.

The problem now brought up is whether the gown of the fashionable young man about town will give way to a special bifurcated garment on Western lines or whether the young man will approach the situation with the same determination and success as the ladies of the West attacked the "Argentine" when tube skirts were au fait.

## MUNITION MEN IN U. S. WIN RIGHT TO ORGANISE

National War Labor Board Affirms Policy Of Collective  
Bargaining

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 22.—The National War Labor Board has affirmed the right of workers in ammunition plants to organize trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives.

### The Weather

Hot today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 93 and the minimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 94 and 74.3.

## Gas Victim Arriving At Hospital



AN AMERICAN SOLDIER, A VICTIM OF GERMAN GAS, ARRIVING AT A FIELD HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT AFTER THE ATTACK.

## LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE PLANS ARE DISCUSSED

American Appoint Committee To  
Boost Campaign To Further  
September Flotation

Plans for the launching of the Fourth United States Liberty Loan campaign were outlined and a committee was appointed yesterday afternoon when Americans met at the United States Court to organize in anticipation of the loan to be floated September 3.

The committee appointed to handle the drive will meet at the American Consulate Thursday afternoon when all details will be arranged. Mr. T. N. Johnson, Consul-in-Charge, heads the committee.

At Thursday's meeting a committee of women will be appointed to work with the general committee and all plans will be outlined.

The following compose the general committee: Consul T. N. Johnson, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Judge C. A. Lobingier, Paymaster Shirley, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, F. J. Raven, R. H. Parker, J. H. Dollar, W. C. Sprague, V. Meyer, T. F. Cobbs, J. W. Gallagher, G. A. Roper, H. E. Arnold, Carl Crow, H. T. Heuckendorf, W. L. Merriman, A. T. Harr, George W. Fitch, Arthur Hykes, A. R. Hagar, E. H. Everett, W. S. Fleming, A. B. Rosenfeld, J. B. Powell, B. C. Halle, T. N. Alexander, S. S. McKee, James L. Butts, R. Hughes, E. C. Stocker, J. D. Gaines, H. Gulick, Joseph J. Keegan, Stirling Fessenden, G. F. Ashley, John E. Potter, E. Kempfer, G. M. Jackson, Dr. W. T. Pindley, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Dr. J. C. McCracken and Capt. H. E. Morton.

## BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Vessel Flying Dutch Flag Torpedoed, Lifeboats Deliberately  
Shelled In Fresh Atrocity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 21.—The Dutch steamer Gasconer on a voyage from Brooklyn to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain and flour for the Belgian Relief Committee, was fired on without warning by a U-boat in Norwegian waters. The vessel, which was fully marked and flew a special flag, lowered its lifeboats. The U-boat bombarded the lifeboats, one of which was destroyed, several seamen being frightfully crippled. The Dutch heroically attempted to save their comrades but six of the wounded died in the water.

The steamer took fire and sank in twenty minutes. Twenty-one of the crew, including some wounded men, were subsequently rescued, but the U-boat made off without attempting to save its victims.

## RACE CLUB ACTION IN CASE OF FREDDIE ELIAS

Suspension For One Year Voted;  
Messrs. Spunt and Ellis Ezra  
Exonerated

Further developments in the local baseball scandal took place yesterday afternoon when the Shanghai Race Club Stewards met to consider the case of Mr. Freddie Elias. Mr. Elias, it will be remembered, was jointly accused with Mr. Judah I. Ezra of conduct unbecoming a member of the Race Club, the charges arising out of the reversal of form shown by the Ninth Cavalry Baseball Nine in the recent games against Melji and the Navy. After a thorough investigation, the race stewards felt justified in suspending Mr. Elias from the privileges of the club for the period of one year.

The stewards, during the afternoon, also questioned Mr. Jack Spunt and Mr. Ellis Ezra, both of whom were exonerated. Meanwhile, a sweeping official investigation of the alleged irregularities is to be made by the Philippine department of the United States Army.

Lieut. G. R. Raymond, aide-de-camp to General Green, commanding officer of the Philippine Department, left on the Colombia for Manila yesterday, armed with the evidence taken by the Baseball Club, the Race Club and individuals connected with the charges growing out of the playing of the colored team while here.

Lieut. Raymond will assume the duties of department athletic officer upon his arrival in Manila. He devoted much of the time while here to investigating the affair. Headquarters of the Philippine Department at Manila will also learn of the happenings from Col. Wilder of the 15th Infantry at Tientsin. Col. Wilder requested the Baseball committee to supply him with all details and he will report the matter to Manila.

## Rumanians Join Czechs On The Italian Front

Montenegrins Also Come To  
Fight With Allies Against  
Austrians

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 22.—An official despatch from Rome states that Rumanian and Montenegrin soldiers are joining the Czech-Slovak troops fighting on the Italian front. All technical difficulties have been removed and the Italian officers are greatly pleased with this addition to their forces.

## ALLIES HAMMER ON WHOLE FRONT WITH GREAT GAINS

Blows Raining On Enemy  
From Belgian Frontier  
To Rheims

## BRITISH GO AHEAD

Cross Arras-Albert Road  
And Ancre Further  
South

## 3,000 CAPTURED

Germans Must Retreat Further Or See Whole Units  
Annihilated

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 22.—The blows of the Allies continue on a front of 120 miles. The French stand before Noyon and have reached the river Ailette and the river Divette. The British have crossed the Arras-Albert road and have also crossed the Ancre south of Albert.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—The series of blows now being dealt the Germans over the whole front from the Belgian frontier to Rheims is remarkable not merely for the rapidity with which the blows succeed each other but for the fact that they are not isolated enterprises but integral parts of a great strategic scheme directed by a master. As a Paris military expert expressively phrases it, "Ludendorff is like a bully being maneuvered and mastered by a jiu-jitsu expert."

It is conceded that the Germans planned a retreat, but they have been forced to carry out their retreat according to the will of the Allies, and if they try to stand they risk the annihilation of whole units. The fresh heavy losses he has again sustained proves that the retreat was in no wise the voluntary operation, he pretends.

### Enemy Morale Suffers

Apart from his material losses the enemy is suffering heavily in morale from the paralysing uncertainty imposed upon him by the variety in the tactics and strategy of the Allied operations. The attacks by General Mangin and General Sir Julian Byng are the two outstanding operations of the moment. They were successful because both effected a complete surprise. General Byng avoided a frontal attack along the Somme and by striking further north prepared the way for a converging attack on the Somme positions from the north and south. General Mangin's advance on the left of the Oise promises to envelop Noyon from the east, thus helping General Humbert in the Lassigny region.

Reach Arras-Albert Railway  
London, August 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Our attack launched this morning on a front of ten miles, from the Ancre to the neighborhood of Moyenneville, was successful. We penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions on the whole front and took a number of prisoners. The English and New Zealand troops, accompanied by tanks, stormed the foremost lines under cover of a mist, capturing Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, Puisseux-Aumont, Bucquoy, Abjainzeville and Moyenneville. The English divisions continued to advance as far as the neighborhood of the Albert-Arras railway, capturing Achiet-le-Petit, Logeast wood and Courcelles-le-Comte. There was severe fighting at different points along the line of the railway and west of Achiet-le-Grand. A hostile attack was repulsed.

Our battle patrols actively engaged the enemy opposite Thiepval and northwards of our attack. We advanced our line between Boileux, St. Marc and Mercatel.

We also advanced our line on the Lys front in the neighborhood of Le-Touret eastward of Paradis and be-



tween Merville and Outtersteens, taking a few prisoners.

We took 134 prisoners southward of Loere.

Aviation.—We brought down one enemy aeroplane. One British machine is missing.

German Minelae Losses

A German official communique reports:

Between the Ancre and the Aves since the 8th our troops report that more than 500 tanks have been destroyed.

The French attack between the Oise and the Aisne penetrated our frontlines but was broken on the line Carlepoint, southward of Blerancourt, Yezampoin and Pommiers.

Our counter-attacks drove back the enemy advancing on Juvisy Ridge to Bieuy.

The French attacks late in the evening collapsed on the whole front.

The German official communique issued this evening reports:

Northward of the Ancre strong English attacks on a wide front broke down with heavy losses.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

General von Below's army today got a heavy grueling from Sir Julian Byng, who achieved an important strategic result. Our prisoners and guns are swelling into fine round numbers and the enemy casualties are admitted to be very high.

Our infantry and tanks fought with irrepressible spirit and swarms of our aeroplanes participated in the offensive.

The main line of the enemy defence was the embankment of the Albert-Arras railway, which was honeycombed with machine-guns, but some of our heavy guns have been hurried up and are enfilading the line.

An unconfirmed report says that our infantry and tanks have crossed the railway.

There is general satisfaction with regard to the progress of the battle.

Attack Is Surprised

3 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires:

General Sir Julian Byng's attack, in which tanks participated, was a tactical surprise carried out in a thick morning mist. The German infantry was found to be weak in places, some companies being only fifty strong. We captured a number of field guns in the early stages of the advance, which is progressing well. Our airmen were at first restricted by the fog but as the latter lifted they took a full part in the battle.

Attack Spreads To Somme

London, August 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communique issued at 4:45 o'clock this morning reports:

This morning we attacked the enemy's positions between the Somme and the Ancre.

By nightfall yesterday our patrols had progressed on the left bank of the Ancre southward and southeastward of Beaucourt.

We maintained our positions and gained ground yesterday northward of the Ancre against strong counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening on the Miraumont-Achiet-le-Grand front.

Fresh counter-attacks developed this morning opposite Miraumont and Irlis.

We captured two to three thousand prisoners and a few guns on Wednesday. We made further progress eastward and northward of Merville, reached the outskirts of Neuverquin, and captured a strong point northward of Bailleul. We repulsed, after sharp fighting, a strong local counter-attack against Lochehof Farm, northwestward of Dranoutre. Further fighting occurred during the night in this sector.

GERMAN SOLDIERS

TALKING REVOLUTION

Ludendorff Order Kit Of Men Going On Leave To Be Searched

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires:

The following German order signed by Quartermaster-General von Ludendorff has fallen into our hands:

"It has come to my knowledge that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution which is to break out in Germany after the war. One soldier from Rheinisch Westphalia has declared that, with this object, the men in his district when going on leave are taking weapons with them, namely captured revolvers and hand grenades.

"I desire the kit of men going on leave to be searched as test cases when occasion offers. Offences which are detected must be severely punished. Above all I wish to impress upon superior officers who hear such talk or hear it through others that they must deal with it immediately.

"The Home Authorities and the Director of Military Railways will take corresponding measures."

Ten Ships Finished, Ten Launched In U.S.

51,700 Tons Deadweight Delivered To Government In Week; Seven Of Steel

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 22.—The Shipping Board announces that ten ships totaling 51,700 deadweight tons were added to the American merchant marine in the week ending August 15. Seven of them were steel vessels and three wooden.

Eight steel and two wooden ships totaling 33,850 tons were launched during the same week.

## SAVE COAL, MINE MORE, LLOYD GEORGE PLEADS

Britain's Must Deny Itself To Meet France's Greater Needs, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Croiceth, emphasised the necessity for saving coal and increasing the output. Without minimising the sufferings of the British people he said that they could not be compared for one hour with those of France. All the coal mines in the latter country had been taken away and the least we could do was to provide for her wants.

Great Britain also needed coal for war purposes and the miners could help just as much as if they were in the battle line. He appealed for the use of more wood as fuel.

Liang Shih-Yi Makes Peace Talk In Senate

Suggestion Of Compromise Between North And South Creates Deep Impression

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 22.—In his opening address in the Senate yesterday, Liang Shih-yi plainly suggested the possibility of a compromise between the North and the South. As he has just returned from the South, his speech has made a deep impression on the public.

It is reported that Tiao Ju-fu intends to retire.

Peking, August 22.—Liang Shih-yi has been elected President of the Senate and Chu Chi-ling Vice-President while Liu En-ko has been elected Vice-Chairman of the House of Representatives.

Appointment For Mr. Quo

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, former secretary of President Li Yuan-hung, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, according to a Hongkong telegram. Mr. Quo is now in Shanghai.

ANTI-OPIMUM BUREAU MAY START UP AGAIN

Meeting Held In Peking To Re-organise Movement Against Resuming Evil

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 22.—An important meeting of people of various nationalities was held this afternoon with a view to re-organising the Anti-opium Bureau and promoting foreign and Chinese opposition to the official opium program and assisting in every way to stamp out the rapidly growing trade.

British Air Raiders Bomb Belgian Coast

Drop Bombs On Zeebrugge, Bruges Docks, Ostend Docks And Other Military Objectives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Between the 15th and the 18th the contingents of the Royal Air Force attached to the navy dropped between fifteen and sixteen tons of explosives on Solway Works, Zeebrugge, Bruges Docks, the anti-aircraft batteries at Westende, Ostend Docks, Zeebrugge, Aertrycke, Middlekerke and Paaschendaale Canal, St'Alille Dump, Meetkerke, Leffinghe, the Zeebrugge-Bruges Canal and enemy shipping. Good results were obtained.

We destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight others. We lost four, one of which landed in Holland.

London Bus Strikers Urged To Arbitrate

Industrial Commissioner Asks Them To Resume Work Pending Settlement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—A conference of representatives of the Bus Strikers, the unions concerned and Sir George Askwith, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, has recommended the resumption of work pending reference of the questions in dispute to the Committee of Production, whose award caused the strike.

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## SUBMARINE SINKINGS IN JULY 313,000 TONS

Increase Over June But Marked Decrease From July Of Last Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—Press Bureau official:

Losses of mercantile shipping in July, all expressed in gross tons, were as follows:

British ..... 176,479

Allied and Neutral ..... 136,532

Total ..... 313,011

Compared with the adjusted June losses, these figures show an increase in the British figures of 10,965 and an Allied and Neutral increase of 20,552.

Compared with adjusted May losses, they show a British decrease of 55,301 and an Allied and Neutral increase of 3,529.

Compared with July of last year the combined British, Allied and Neutral decrease is 262,938.

The British losses in July exceeded shipbuilding in yards in the United Kingdom by \$4,531, but in the same month 121,220 tons were completed abroad on British account, reducing the July deficit to 22,311, as compared with the average monthly deficit during the first six months of this year of nearly 90,000.

Sailings to and from Great Britain in July were more numerous than ever, being 7,718,898 gross tons for steamships exceeding 500 tons, representing an increase of 288,512 as compared with June.

Chapei Police Arrest German For Robbery

Chinese Detectives Take Krausch Charged With Part In Big Haul

Chapel police yesterday arrested a German named Krausch, formerly employed as piano player in the Grand Bar, a "Trench" resort, in connection with the \$3,280 armed robbery at 57 King Loong Ka last Monday evening.

Krausch is held at the Woosung Road Police Station and will be turned over to the Settlement authorities for trial. More arrests are expected.

Carl Lindow, another German charged with implication in the robbery, is in the custody of the Shanghai police. He was brought before the Mixed Court and formerly charged with the crime and the prosecution asked for a remand.

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## Peking Day By Day

Tuan Chi-jui And Li Hung-chang

An August 18 the Prime Minister, the Minister of War, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Provisional Speaker of the Senate, and the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet entertained their fellow-provincials, the Anhui M.P.'s, in the Cabinet building, and General Pan Kuei-ching, Tuchun of Hellingkiang, and General Tai Cheng-hsuan, the Lieutenant-General of Suiyuan, were also invited. Several speeches were made on political subjects, but the Prime Minister did not speak about political affairs. In the course of his speech he said: "I remember very well the time when Marquis Li Hung-chang was in Peking directing the affairs of the country. His sole object was to educate men of talent for Government service, and he entertained great hopes for the coming generation, as he, at that time, saw a great future for his country. I was one of those whose services were very much appreciated by the great man; and I place the same hopes on you all. There is not a time when China needs more the services of men of talent and ability, and if all our friends present should make an effort to educate the younger generation and to train men for Government service, not only will our native province receive the glory, but the whole nation will forever become grateful to us."

Protest From Group Banks

According to information from Japanese sources, the Group Banks, with the approval of their respective Ministers, lodged on the 14th instant a protest with the Chinese Government against the promulgated regulations governing the issue of gold currency notes as well as the organisation of a Currency Bureau. The reasons given in the protest are said to be as follows: (1) The currency loan of 110,000,000 concluded in 1918 between the Quintuple Banking Group and the Chinese Government, the bonds of which have not been issued up to the present, gave the former the option to supply China with loans for purposes of currency reform; and (2) as three instalments of the Reorganisation Loan have already been paid to China, the Chinese Government should furnish the Banking Group with a statement of the plans that have been adopted for the reorganisation of the currency system.

Owing to the great interest the Banking Group has in the question of China's currency reorganisation the fact that the Chinese Government failed to consult the foreign bankers before promulgating the said regulations governing the issue of the gold currency notes and the organisation of a Currency Bureau has caused considerable complications. The Group Banks have requested their respective Ministers to take up the matter seriously with the Government.

According to the Kung Tung News Agency, a Japanese organ, three meetings have been held by the Banking Group for the discussion of the regulations governing the gold currency notes. Besides addressing a warning to the Ministry of Finance the Group Banks have asked for information concerning the Government's policy with regard to the reorganisation of the currency system. The British and French bankers are said to be particularly dissatisfied with the Government's latest action. The Banking Group await a reply before sending a second warning when they will make a formal complaint.

Miscellaneous

General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, is reported to have sent an urgent telegram to the Government suggesting a settlement between the North and South. Inquiries in the presidential office confirm the report but the contents of the message are not known.

A dinner was given by the President on August 16 to over two hundred Mongolian Princes and Nobles in the Capital. After the dinner, each of the guests received either a porcelain vase or some satin and silk as a present from the President.

A new society has been formed in Peking of returned students and those who know foreign languages for the purpose of explaining foreign politics and questions dealing with the war to the Chinese people. It

is proposed to do this by the means of pamphlets, lectures, etc.

The Military Governor of Chinese Turkestan has wired Peking that bands of Austro-Roche prisoners have invaded his territory, where they are committing acts of pillage. The Government is in receipt of a telegraphic report from Chifeng stating that a large number of Japanese have entered Inner Mongolia, where they are making inquiries as they go along. As their action gives ground for suspicion, the Government has issued instructions to the authorities to keep a close watch over them.

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is proposed to do this by the means of pamphlets, lectures, etc.

The Military Governor of Chinese Turkestan has wired Peking that bands of Austro-Roche prisoners have invaded his territory, where they are committing acts of pillage. The Government is in receipt of a telegraphic report from Chifeng stating that a large number of Japanese have entered Inner Mongolia, where they are making inquiries as they go along. As their action gives ground for suspicion, the Government has issued instructions to the authorities to keep a close watch over them.

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16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls. 0.40 each
100	" 0.85 "
200	" 2.50 "

Lamps obtainable at above Prices from

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

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## Need Of Y.M.C.A. Workers With Chinese In France Shown By Man At Front

The Rev. C. A. Leonard, Former Shantung Missionary Now In France, Sets Forth How Much Can Be Done

The value of missionaries engaging in Y. M. C. A. work for the Chinese in France may be seen from the report of Rev. C. A. Leonard, of Lanchowfu, Shantung, who is now with the Chinese attached to the Air Service Production Center No. 2, American Expeditionary Forces. We wish that the Chinese papers might translate some of the very interesting facts which are here presented:

1. Having waited in Paris more than a month for permission from England to proceed into the British lines to do work among the Chinese laborers there, the time in Paris being given to hospital visitation, we were sent to this locality the last of March to deliver lectures on China in American Camps of this area. Large numbers of Chinese had come into the American lines, and before our pass came from London, we realized that our duty and opportunity lay at this place.

2. It was evident that a Mandarin-speaking missionary was needed to do Y.M.C.A. work and otherwise help in the situation (deleted). No one could speak the two languages intelligibly, or was able to act as intermediary between the two races. The many difficulties were largely due to misunderstandings. For instance, a quiet, good working fellow, whose eyes were sore had been imprisoned in the "Hel Tel" (prison) to protect his eyes from the light. He and his colleagues, knowing he had committed no offense, were indignant until the situation could be explained. Urged to hurry with their work, the Chinese were told to "Come on, let's go," with emphasis on the "go." As "go" in Chinese means dog, the laborers supposed they were being reviled, and refused to work. Some, too, were being driven, where Chinese must be led. Considerable sickness and dissatisfaction was due to their being forced to drink unboiled water, though at home they had drunk only boiled water or tea. The amount of food was insufficient. Now boiled water and tea is furnished in abundance and there is no complaint on account of food. Straightening out these and other such difficulties, added to their comfort, removed misunderstandings and increased their efficiency as laborers. The Commanding Officer of this camp is ready always to grant any reasonable request. For the first few weeks, much of my time was given to interpreting and visiting the Chinese at work in the field. One officer claims the work of his men has improved at least one-fourth.

3. My being located here instead of going into Belgium seems providential, for many of these men are from Shantung Province, where Mrs. Leonard and I worked seven years as missionaries, and some of them are from our own city, Lanchowfu. There are a number of Christians among them and some of these are members of Churches in our North China Baptist Mission stations. A most cordial welcome was given me by both Chinese and Americans. The former regard me much as they would a father and seem glad to do almost anything I suggest. We are greatly handicapped by not having a Y.M.C.A. building for public gatherings, classes and canteen, but are making the best of circumstances until a building is secured.

### Lectures To Coolies

4. The Chinese of this camp are quartered in barracks of one hundred each. In order to speak to them it is necessary to go from barrack to barrack and address them there, as there is now no place for public meetings. Some evenings, however, there are graphophone concerts, an amateur Chinese theater, lectures and canteen going at the same time. Recently, the laborers have been addressed on such subjects as: (1) Why we are at war, and the laborers part in the same. (2) Sanitation. (3) Evils of gambling and wine drinking. (4) Advantages and reasonableness of the camp regulations. (5) Necessity and duty of saving money and sending it home. (6) Writing to the home folks. (7) Necessity of inoculations for typhoid.

(8) Proposed activities of the Y.M.C.A., etc.

5. Opening of the canteen was met with much appreciation both by the Chinese and the Commanding Officer. Not until recently were any of them allowed to leave the camp. Now a small percent may go to town on Sundays, but there they have some difficulties securing what is needed. In order to meet the need everything desired which can be supplied is kept in stock, such as soap, tooth paste and brushes, socks, shoe strings, towels, handkerchiefs, combs, brushes, mirrors, shoe polish, pencils, note books, pens, ink, locks, hinges, Chinese magazines, smoking tobacco and cigarettes in limited amounts, matches, canned fruits, sardines, pepper, salt, pork, salt fish, etc., etc.

An educated Chinese, detailed by the Government to help in Association work is of considerable help in canteen. Officers and enlisted men are always ready to render any assistance needed. Business of the canteen averages about Pcs. 2,000.00 (\$350.00) a week. Before coming into the American camp many of the Chinese spent in the cities all they made and some lived lives that would be a disgrace even in China. Here they are not allowed to leave the camp after dark. They are now saving their money and sending much of it home.

### Send Money To Families

6. A great need has been met in making it possible for these laborers to send their earnings home. It was supposed that most of them were doing this, but we found that many who have been here two years have not been heard from by their home people and it goes without saying that they have received little money from France. Having great confidence in the Y.M.C.A., which is well known in China, the opportunity to send money home was immediately seized and last month we received no less than Pcs. 15,570.00 (\$2,733.00) to be sent through the Paris and Shanghai Y.M.C.A. headquarters to more than a hundred needy families in China. Some who had been holding their earnings two years immediately turned it over to us. Others are saving for the first time. The amount collected last month is now on its way to China. It is hoped that the Association will find it possible to accept further money for forwarding to China, for the Chinese request daily that I accept it. Arrangements have been made for the deposit of funds in the nearest reliable bank by individual Chinese as some of them have no relatives in China to whom the money may be sent.

7. That someone sufficiently interested was needed to get these men in touch with their people by letter is forcibly brought out in the following paragraph from a letter just received from China:

"There are still in this country a good number who wish to go to France but they hesitate. I wish half of the county could go, but I hesitate to advise them to do so and have their relatives abusing me after they have gone. Some say they heard from the Chinese in their way over, but not one line has come since they reached France two years ago. It may be that there are few who can censor letters in Chinese, so letter writing is not allowed. But I would suggest that unless there are very important reasons against it, the authorities there allow letters to be sent to their home people, especially if the men can truthfully and cheerfully tell of good treatment, food and livable conditions. This will bring cheerfulness here and allay many apprehensive heart-troubled men and women. If you would write, it would have a good effect. We certainly follow you in our prayers. The Chinese here are also praying for you, and feel a deep interest in your work."

### Make Letter Writing Easier

The Chinese at this camp claim they have written home, but for some reason the letters have not reached China. Their people, not knowing

their address and unable to write French, have despaired of getting word to them. To meet this need we have prepared envelopes for return letters from China, the envelopes being addressed in French and Chinese with the official number of this camp and a blank for the laborer's number and name. The laborer needs only to fill in the blanks and enclose the envelope with his letter, explaining that it is for return letter. To each of the laborers has been distributed writing paper and envelope for enclosing the same, and also two return envelopes for each letter. We know of two hundred or more who have written recently. The Base censor of the American Expeditionary Forces has agreed to accept all Chinese mail which we will censor and forward it through the U. S. Post Office to China. We are setting out on the duplicator furnished by the Paris office a printed letter in Chinese for the benefit of those who cannot write and to each man is being distributed one of these and a return envelope printed in Chinese and French. Those letters tell of good treatment, good pay, comfortable living conditions and activities of the Y.M.C.A. our purpose is to see that every Chinese in camp writes or sends one of these letters to his people.

8. Religious, social and educational work is delayed for lack of facilities, but some work along these lines is being done. Sick Chinese are visited regularly in the French hospital. Religious talks are made in the barracks on Sundays and at night. Some Christian literature in Chinese has been distributed. Religious services for the Christians are held regularly every Sunday morning and evening. A Bible Class for Christians, meeting twice a week, has been organized with an attendance of twenty-five. Educated Chinese in this class are being prepared to lead other classes of Chinese who wish to study the Bible.

We find them much more open to religious teaching here than in China. It is really a great opportunity to give them what they need most, a true, vital, regenerating religion. Arrangements have been made for Christians, meeting twice a week, the teaching of Chinese, English and French classes. English and Chinese classes to open this week. Some of the laborers have already picked up considerable French, but most of them are eager to learn English. Both American officers and enlisted men have volunteered to lead English classes. Chinese will teach Chinese. French soldiers connected with the camp will teach French when room for these classes can be had.

9. In addition to my regular work here as secretary to the Chinese, lectures on China are often given in Y.M.C.A. huts of American camps in this area. A class in practical Chinese for Americans was begun this week, attended by 15 men. These in charge of squads of laborers say the Chinese learned at this first meeting has already been of considerable help. We are hoping some of these engineers now directing Chinese labor will go to China to have a share in the great industrial development which is sure to come there at the close of the war, that these Chinese will write back and carry back with them only the best feeling toward America and Americans; also that their spiritual, moral and intellectual being will have been greatly improved before they return to China.

Somewhere in France,  
May 21, 1918.

## HUNGARIANS CALL THEIR LOSSES HUGE

Deputies Say Austrians Sacrificed Them On The Piave And Elsewhere

### FIVE REGIMENTS WIPED OUT

Magyar Race 'Fast Disappearing,' Says Fennyess-Vienna Suppresses Speeches

By Austin West

Milan, July 9.—Important admissions of the frightful Hungarian losses in the battle of the Piave are published in the Parliament reports of a batch of Budapest journals which arrived here today. The speeches in question have been put under the ban in the Vienna press through the action of the Austrian censor.

Deputy Abraham said:

"The losses sustained by Hungarian troops this time have been enormous. Trustworthy information shows that Hungarians constituted 45 percent of our forces on the Italian front, whereas their due proportion should have been only 20 percent. The behavior of our command during the war proves that it has always aimed at the complete destruction of Hungarian units. In the districts inhabited by the Szeklers (a race similar to the Hungarians) in Transylvania no males are now to be found under 60. Our war ought to have been defensive, and we should have avoided adventurous attacks that culminate in disaster."

"Whatever devices the Minister of National Defense may take to be little facts," said Deputy Fennyess. "It is now demonstrated that during the Piave fighting numerous Hungarian regiments suffered colossal losses, where, indeed, they were not utterly annihilated. The truth is very different from what the official communiques would make us believe. The railways are transporting the wounded by thousands to hospitals beyond the Danube, and even those of the capital are overcrowded with patients."

"Officers and soldiers arriving from the Piave who have no interest in lying affirm without hesitation that the 32d, 39th, 44th, 46th, and 69th Infantry Regiments were completely destroyed. Those of their men who were not dead were abandoned, wounded, on the battlefield, or were hemmed in by the river and deprived of munitions and food. Vienna must be well aware that the Hungarian race is fast disappearing. Males are now to be found only in the towns, for the villages are quite deserted."

Speaking also of an earlier phase of the war, the first-named Deputy remarked:

"Doberto Plateau, Monte San Michele, and Ursek were all hills

for the Hungarians. Several Generals commanding divisions even went so far as to bet heavily on the eventual losses of their corps, boasting openly that they wished to sacrifice the greatest possible number of men. Hungarian reinforcements departed for the front incessantly, as though Hungary were

a bottomless well. We have always been the barracks of the monarchy. At Serbac, in Cethia, over half the soldiers of the Semogy regiments were abandoned on the field. Through the fault of the military commander, our troops in Galicia had hardly stepped from the trains when they were riddled by enemy

artillery, and during the battle of Lusk the 81st Transylvanian Infantry Regiment was wiped out." Both Deputies insisted that Premier Count von Wackerle should take urgent measures to insure the distribution of Hungarians in the first lines in proportion to the total population of Magyar nationality.



## BE RID OF THE SKID

The skid is always with us. You can't absolutely prevent it, but you CAN fit GOODRICH and thus take the greatest precaution possible. The five fingers of superfine Para grip the road—you can FEEL them gripping as you drive.

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271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

### Benevolent Fund Ticket

## \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 57,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

### LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize .....	\$50,000.
1 Second Prize .....	10,000.
1 Third Prize .....	5,000.
2 Fourth Prize .....	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth Prize .....	1,000 "
2 Sixth Prize .....	500 "
10 Seventh Prize .....	100 "
20 Eighth Prize .....	50 "
50 Ninth Prize .....	40 "
800 Tenth Prize .....	20 "
Each approximate to the First Prize ..	300 "
Each approximate to the Second Prize ..	150 "
Each approximate to the Third Prize ..	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize ..	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize ..	18 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize ..	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize ..	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize ..	10 "
3394 drawn tickets .....	Total
	\$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

13068

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Shanghai, China



## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

## BASEBALL GAMES NET \$8,000 FOR WAR FUNDS

Over \$6,500 Of Profits Is Contributed To Red Cross And B.W.W.A. By Fans

Over \$8,000 for war funds, divided equally between the British Women's Work Association and the American Red Cross, resulted from the recent baseball series staged by the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club; in which the 9th Cavalry, Shanghai, Meijs and Navy teams were engaged.

The actual figure cleared was \$8,347.79, giving \$4,173.90 to each of the relief organizations. Of the net total \$4,000 was a contribution by Mr. J. Spunt. Another contribution of \$500 was made by Mr. W. G. Pirie. The gross receipts from the ticket sales were \$5,768 and \$2,074 was obtained by a collection from spectators.

Following is the official statement of receipts and expenditures issued by Mr. J. B. Davies, secretary and treasurer of the Club:

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for Base Ball Series for benefit of British Woman's Work Association and American Red Cross.

Gross Receipts from sale of Tickets \$5,768.00

Expenses:  
Traveling expenses Tien-tsin to Shanghai for 9th Cavalry Ball team 881.37  
Expense at Shanghai for W. G. Pirie 973.84  
Expense fixing field and stands and shroffs 131.00  
Japanese Guarantee 600.00  
Traveling expenses, Shanghai to Manila-9th Cavalry 1,408.00

\$3,994.21  
Balance \$1,773.79

Contributed by Mr. J. Spunt \$4,000.00  
Contributed by Mr. W. G. Pirie 500.00  
Result of collection from spectators on field 2,074.00

The above amount has been distributed as follows:  
American Red Cross \$4,173.90  
British Woman's Work Association 4,173.89  
Shanghai Amateur Base Ball Club: J. B. Davies, Sec. and Treas.

## Lawn Bowls

In addition to the two final championships to be played this afternoon there will be two inter-club matches tomorrow, one at Yangtsepoo and the other on the Recreation Club's rink. The teams follow:

S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C.  
The following rinks will represent the S. L. B. C. against the Recreation Club on the latter's ground this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.

G. Dunlop (skip), C. M. Bain, J. J. Sheridan, and J. D. Gaines.  
T. Harborne (skip), A. L. Bell, E. Payne and J. Valentine.  
R. Simmons (skip), J. C. MacDougall, W. B. Pitt and W. Dutton.  
F. L. Marshall (skip), J. T. Dischell, E. L. Hunter and Albert Taylor.

S. R. C. team:  
R. J. Bowerman (skip), A. E. Silkstone, H. E. Peck, P. Keefe, W. S. Featherstonhaugh (skip), W. Milner, A. R. Scott, S. M. Wallace.

F. Jones (skip), P. W. Reeves, E. O. Thomas, F. S. Rappin, H. Veitch (skip), H. S. Smyth, H. F. Lander, G. W. Gilbert.  
Reserves: A. G. Elder, M. David.

Yangtsepoo v. J. G. C.  
To be played at Yangtsepoo tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock.  
Yangtsepoo team:  
G. McMurdo (skip), A. S. Allan, W. Smith, R. Dorrance.

R. C. Aikenhead (skip), P. H. Robinson, J. Grier, F. Ferrier, A. M. Macgregor (skip), D. B. Ritchie, A. J. Ferrier, A. Taylor, W. T. Blissett (skip), J. Shaw, J. Tyredlie, D. Campbell.

Reserves: C. Richards, F. Fletcher, T. Sands, T. Mason.  
J. G. C. team:  
G. B. Stormes (skip), G. Marshgreen, H. McFarland, W. R. Kinriddle.

D. McAllister (skip), P. B. Critchley, J. Marshgreen, M. B. Anderson.  
J. Burnside (skip), J. A. Anderson, H. Cheshire, F. George, T. Spring (skip), A. Braid, S. Chilver, P. W. Fphgrave.

Reserves: R. K. Hamilton, J. R. Anding.

Hankow Team Coming Here  
An Interport Lawn Bowls match between a strong team from Hankow and a team of Shanghai bowlers will be staged at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club rinks Saturday Sept. 21.

## SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS.

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Royal Trust Co., Ltd.

## Week-end Sports Calendar

This Afternoon

BASEBALL

Shanghai vs. Navy at Race Course

3:30.

CRICKET

Machine Gunners vs. B.A.T. at Police field 2:15.

Cricket Club vs. S.R.C. at Recreation Club 2:30.

Cricket Club Second vs. Parsee at Parsee field 2:30.

LAWN BOWLS

Shanghai championships, singles and pairs finals at S.R.C. Rinks 3:30.

LAWN TENNIS

Cooke vs. Hawes, final in S.R.C. singles tournament 4:00.

Tomorrow Afternoon

BASEBALL

Shanghai vs. Navy at Race Course

3:30.

LAWN BOWLS

S.L.B.C. at Recreation Club rinks

3:30.

LAWN TENNIS

Cricket Club at Country Club courts 4:30.

## Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club and Recreation Club eleven will play at the Recreation Club this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The teams follow:

S.R.C.: W. E. Wilson, T. Wallace, T. Main, F. Milner: A. J. Willis, C. E. Ollerdassen, G. Sale, W. T. Manley, W. Mooney, H. J. Ambrose, H. J. Cooper. Reserve: H. Harrison.

S. C. C.: R. Grimshaw (Capt.), W. E. Anderson, W. C. G. Clifford, G. S. B. Cushine, G. F. Forshaw, W. J. Monk, F. Milner, W. B. Kennet, K. C. Ramsden and W. E. Wilson.

Machine-Gun Co. (Past and Present) v. B. A. T. C. C.  
The above match will be played this afternoon on the Police Club ground at 2:15 o'clock. The following will represent the Machine Gunners: C. L. W. Bailey, D. Campbell, E. J. Cooke, A. E. Lanning, P. H. Pentycross, L. P. Quincey, A. Madar, H. Middleton, E. W. Stagg, L. R. Wheen, A. V. White.

Cricket Club v. Parsees

The Shanghai Cricket Club Second team will play against the Parsee Cricket Club this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the Parsee Ground. The line-up of the Parsees is as follows:

M. C. Charna, M. D. Daji, E. D. Danti, K. D. Karanjia, R. H. Razi (Captain), K. C. Sarkari, C. R. Sethna, J. H. Shroff, B. D. Tata, H. C. Umrigar, R. Vicosjee. Reserves: B. S. Khambatta, H. Edulji.

S. C. C.: E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), J. Tiffin, C. E. M. Thomson, D. Cook, E. G. Tait, J. G. Smeaton, J. M. Pearson, C. Knight, W. J. Haynes, R. Bauld and C. Botland.

Swimming

The heats of the Rowing Club's 250 yards handicap were swum off at the Club's bath last evening, with the following results:

Heat 1.

(1) E. A. Brodie .... scr.

(2) J. E. Henry .... 30 secs.

Time: 4 mins. 71 secs.

Heat 2.

(1) T. C. G. Pearson 45 secs.

(2) K. A. Mansfield 30 "

(3) A. C. Scriven 30 "

Time: 4 mins. 5 secs.

Water Polo:

The S.L.S.C. defeated the S.R.C. the final score being 4-1.

For the S.R.C. McDonald scored the only goal.

## PALOS PLAYS SHANGHAI AT RACE COURSE TODAY

Sailor Team Will Make Final Appearance of Season Against Locals Tomorrow

Shanghai and the U.S.S. Palos nine will play at the Race Course this afternoon and tomorrow, the games starting at 2:30 o'clock.

The game tomorrow will give local fans the last opportunity of the season to see the Palos team in action as the gunboat leaves the harbor for cruise early next week. Cy Wilhoit is scheduled to pitch for Shanghai today with Maloney working for the bluejackets.

## Swimming

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Time: 4 mins. 5 secs.

Water Polo:

The S.L.S.C. defeated the S.R.C. the final score being 4-1.

For the S.R.C. McDonald scored the only goal.

## Lawn Tennis

Because of the inability of the French Club to put a team on the courts, the tennis match scheduled for tomorrow afternoon between the Shanghai Recreation Club and Cercle Sportif Francis has been cancelled.

S. R. C. Singles Handicap

The final in the Shanghai Recreation Club handicap singles tournament will be played at the Recreation Club courts tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock between Mr. J. P. Hawes and Mr. E. J. Cooke. Five sets will be played and Mr. Hawes will concede "15 over 15" to Mr. Cooke.

S.C.C. vs. Country Club

Club Courts Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.  
S. C. C.: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and A. J. Grant; L. E. Wheen and H. Middleton; S. G. R. Clark and H. P. Gray; L. A. Chalk and C. Knight; Dr. A. Moore and C. C. Graham; R. M. Saker and G. H. G. Caulton.

## Bisley Score Cards

Sets of Bisley score cards, complete from 200 to 1,000 yards, have been gotten out by Sergt. H. W. Lambert, of "Y" Company, British, S.V.C., and may be secured from him. The reverse of the score cards contains a full and handy table of elevations and windage on B.S.A. and Service sights. The total net profits from the cards will be given to Red Cross Funds.

## Big League Standings

August 1

American	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	90	59	31	.656
New York	92	56	36	.609
Pittsburg	89	48	41	.539
Philadelphia	90	43	47	.477
Cincinnati	88	40	48	.455
Boston	93	41	52	.411
St. Louis	95	38	57	.400

National	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	96	58	38	.604
Cleveland	97	55	42	.567
Washington	95	52	43	.547
New York	93	47	46	.505
Chicago	93	44	49	.473
Detroit	95	43	52	.453
St. Louis	94	42	52	.447
Philadelphia	93	37	56	.398

## News Brevities

Charging that he served poor food to customers with the intention of ruining the business of the establishment, the management of the New World amusement park brought civil action in the Mixed Court yesterday against the keeper of a restaurant in the building. Mr. N. C. Home, appearing for the plaintiffs, read a number of letters of complaint received from customers and asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from further attempt to ruin the restaurant trade. The case was remanded until Monday.

Tsang Kya, caught while attempting to commit an armed robbery on North Szechuen Road by the Shanghai Settlement police a few months ago and later sent to the Arsenal authorities, was executed at the Lungshu Drill Compound yesterday afternoon by order of General Lu Yung-han, the Defense Commissioner.

## U.S. TO ADMIT REFUGEES

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 22.—President Wilson has transmitted to both Houses of Congress a joint resolution authorizing the admission into the United States of refugees driven from their own countries because of war conditions.

Washington, August 22.—The State Department is advised through the Swedish Foreign Office that there is no objection to the passage through Finland of Americans seeking to escape from Russia.

## Priests Suspected As Armed Robbers

Five Found In Possession Of Weapons Charged In Mixed Court

Five priests with shaven polls and in their long grey gowns stood in the dock at the Mixed Court yesterday and were charged with possession of firearms and ammunition supposedly used in some of the numerous armed robberies that have occurred in Shanghai during the past six months.

The men were arrested at 166 Pakhoi Road by Detective Inspector Cruickshank and a revolver and six rounds of ammunition was found in a box on the premises. A further search of the place resulted in the discovery of four air guns which the police believe may have been used in some of the robberies in which it has been reported that imitation weapons were used to cow the victims. Two women were arrested with the men, one of whom testified that the revolver found had been given over to one of the accused by his sweetheart for safekeeping. The case was remanded for further inquiries.

## WAR MEDAL RULES

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, August 22.—The War Office has decided that from August 1 the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Conduct Medal are to be awarded for "services in action" only.

## SHOAL WATER IN YANGTZE

The upper end of the Langshan Crossing on the Yangtze has shoaled and it is estimated that there is now about three feet less water in the

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vicinity than shown on the charts according to a notice to mariners issued by the Coast Inspector's office and printed in another column. The notice states that immediate steps are being taken to have the Crossing resounded and until the work has been completed vessels should navigate carefully in that vicinity.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 24, 1918.

## The Sword of Damocles

THE opinion has frequently found expression in the course of the present war that Germany, sooner or later, might be confronted by a widespread revolution calculated to convulse and subvert the whole Prussian system of rule which has fastened the merciless yokes of militarism on the civilized world. This theory of a potential revolution that is in the making in Germany is accepted by many who are unaccustomed to wander in the realm of fantasy, but the question is, what may we legitimately consider the psychological and selected moment when the spark of revolution will be actually ignited in the land of militarism?

If we pause to give careful thought to the question, we cannot fail to find a satisfactory answer to the query. A revolution in Germany is only possible when the cherished theory of German military invincibility is definitely shattered before the eyes of the German people. The latter have been from their infancy brought up in the belief that Germans represent a type of supermen, and once they are disabused of that pleasant but fatal delusion, we need entertain no scepticism that they will rise in revolt against those who have deliberately duped them. A revolution in Germany can only come when the Kaiser's theory of Prussian invincibility is falsified.

The question naturally arises: Is the lie being given to the theory of German military invincibility? The answer is to be found in the body of the messages that have been received for the last few weeks describing the progress of the battles in the West. The smashing successes achieved by the Allied troops on the morrow of the great German offensives form the preliminary stage in the process of shattering the belief in German invincibility. The German official communications are, of course, doing their best to cover up the far-reaching results obtained in the various Allied operations, but the more outspoken of the Austro-German newspapers make no attempt to conceal their grave misgivings or hide their gloom. The Vienna newspaper *Neue Freie Presse* says that the new tanks used by the Allies are veritable moving fortresses, while the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, writing on the same date, expresses doubt whether the Germans are able to make up for the technical advance achieved by the Allies. The latter, the German paper frankly acknowledges, have the industrial development of three countries at their disposal and also the raw materials of the whole world, and in consequence may be able to speed up the construction of tanks en masse. Never have the Germans been able to engage in a fight without intermission over such a stretch of ground. Before July 15 they could never do more than break through on a front of, at the maximum, seventy kilometers, in the manner of a bull-fight. On July 15 they tried in Champagne and Tardieu a strategical maneuver which failed completely. It has been left to Marshal Poch to administer to von Ludendorff a lesson in strategy of which, as Reuter aptly puts it, the German Quartermaster-General will keep a smarting remembrance.

The Allied victories of August 20 are our reply to the Order of the Day issued by von Ludendorff on August 4, the anniversary of the outbreak of war, to his troops, when he boastfully affirmed that the French, British and Americans could no longer resume the offensive. Then, four days later, the Allied offensive between the Aisne and the Avre began, to be followed by the offensive between the Avre and the Oise, which was continued on August 20 by one between the Oise and the Aisne—operations which, besides extremely extensive ground recaptured, have already given more than 50,000 prisoners. If these achievements are not calculated to upset the myth of German invincibility, we would like to know what are?

But infinitely more significant than the reports describing the steady progress of the Allies is the message which Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters wires. We are given the interesting information that the following German order signed by Quartermaster-General von Ludendorff has fallen into our hands:

"It has come to my knowledge that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution which is to break out in

## Japan And The Peace Conference

What She Should Demand

(Japan Chronicle)

Mr. Uyehara Etsujiro, a member of the House of Representatives, contributes a lengthy article to the latest issue of the Nihon-yorobu Nihonjin (Japan and the Japanese), a popular fortnightly magazine, on "Peace Negotiations and Japan's Policy." In the latter half of his article Mr. Uyehara says:

"It is superfluous to say that Japan's destiny is closely bound up with the future of Asia, particularly China, and it is probably in the interest of both Japan and China that Tsingtao should remain in Japanese hands rather than in Germany's. Moreover, when it is remembered that Japan has made huge sacrifices for the pacification of the Eastern turmoil arising from the hostilities in Europe, Japan may be justified in retaining possession of the territory."

"On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that on two occasions the Okuma Cabinet declared to the world Japan's intention to return Tsingtao to China. In making these declarations, the Okuma Ministry did not fix any time for returning the territory, so it may not be amiss for Japan to insist that it should be retroceded on the expiry of its period of lease [to Germany, 99 years from 1897]. But it is possible that Japan's insistence on this point will lead to some misunderstanding on the part of China and other Powers, who are under the impression that Japan intends to return the territory immediately after the termination of the war. It is of course quite another thing if the belligerent Powers, and particularly China, consent to the arrangement of Germany's lease of Tsingtao being transferred to Japan, but Japan's over-anxiety to retain possession of the territory in the face of strong opposition at the Peace Conference will expose her to the charge that she has ambitious designs of territorial aggrandisement."

"Furthermore, it is to be expected that of all Powers China will be the most opposed to such an arrangement. It will not redound to Japan's advantage to hold the territory at the cost of China's friendship, which must necessarily be retained both for the peace of the East and for the future development of the Asiatic peoples. The most emphatic protest must of course be made by Japan to any arrangement for giving the territory back to Germany, but if China expresses an ardent desire to keep it herself and the Allies support China's claim, it would be advisable for Japan to abandon all claims to its occupation, for to Japan the goodwill of the 400 million people of China is of greater value than the possession of Tsingtao."

**Japan's Natural Expansion**  
"As regards the question of disposal of the South Sea Islands now under Japanese occupation, this matter is simpler than the Tsingtao problem in some respects, but more complex in others. Britain, too, holds some of the South Sea Islands, and in her eyes the question of disposing of these territories must assume very important proportions, as they are situated near Australia. It is therefore highly improbable that Britain will ever consent to these islands being returned to Germany. Inasmuch, however, as she will be unable to get possession of the islands now in Japanese occupation as well, it will come about that Britain's decision to retain possession of the islands now in her own occupation will result in those islands under Japan's occupation being transferred to Japan. In trying to obtain these islands it is necessary for Japan to have sufficient regard for the attitude of Britain, as otherwise she may excite suspicions in the minds of the British and American peoples. When Britain and America become aware of Japan's burning desire to get the islands, they will conclude that Japan wants them for strategical purposes, and will consequently raise strong opposition to Japan's attitude. In these circumstances, any over-anxiety that may be shown by Japan to obtain them may have the effect of losing what might have been hers if less eagerness had been demonstrated. So long as Britain has possession of Australia, she will not like any islands near the Commonwealth being held by Japan, nor will the United States desire to see Japan in possession of islands near the Philippines. Whatever may be Britain's true disposition, however, she cannot in reason deny Japan the

Germany after the war. One soldier from Rheinisch Westphalia has declared that, with this object, the men in his district when going on leave are taking weapons with them, namely captured revolvers and hand grenades.

"I desire the kit of men going on leave to be searched as test cases when occasion offers. Offences which are detected must be severely punished. Above all, I wish to impress upon superior officers who hear such talk or hear through others that they must deal with it immediately."

"The Home Authorities and the Director of Military Railways will take corresponding measures."

Comment on the above is needless. On the face of the above message, it is clear that the German authorities are fully alive to the danger of revolution. The sword of Damocles is suspended over the Kaiser's head. It will descend when the requisite combination of circumstances arises.

possession of some islands now under the latter's occupation provided she intends to keep some islands herself. From this point of view, it appears to be a wise policy for Japan to take the lead in demanding possession of the South Sea Islands. Even though the adoption of such a negative attitude by Japan results in the islands being lost to her for ever, their loss will have no serious effect on the future interests of this country. There is a still more important matter claiming closer attention at the Peace Conference for strengthening Japan's position in Asia and in the Pacific, and it is only proper that Japan's policy should be shaped in accordance therewith.

**Japan's Natural Expansion**  
"Needless to say, Japan's territory is limited, while her population is very large, with an increase of 500,000 or 600,000 yearly into the bargain. For the future interests of this country, therefore, it is most important that a sound policy for dealing with the disposal of our surplus population in the various countries bordering the Pacific should be established. Territorial gains may be welcome for the purpose, but as the territorial aggrandisement can be accomplished only by militarism, which is not compatible with the general trend of world tendencies, Japan must avoid following any such aggressive policy if she intends to ensure her healthy development in the future. As an alternative, it becomes imperative for Japan to obtain freedom of residence for her people in all and any territory in and on the Pacific. If this object can be attained, the full development of the Japanese abroad is assured. By obtaining freedom of residence for the Japanese in Pacific territories is meant the recognition of the 'Open Door' principle regarding immigration in Australia, Canada, America, and India. In my opinion, it will be most advantageous to Japan to try to carry this policy at the Peace Conference."

"In Britain the League of Nations theory is finding strong support, and in America loud protests are raised against German militaristic and aggressive principles. Public declarations are being constantly made that America entered the war to safeguard the independence and rights of small nations. A League of Nations cannot be formed unless more I shall find myself using difficult words again, so perhaps I had better leave it. Let us get on to something more human."

**Japan And The World's Open Door**

"America professes that she has participated in the war for the purpose of safeguarding the independence and rights of the small nations, which must mean that the small nations are to be given the right of developing their own destiny without molestation or interference. It is not calculated to guarantee the independence and rights of small nations for strong Powers to monopolize the benefits accruing from their vast natural resources. Again, the policy of confining a large number of people within their own territory of limited dimensions does not tend to assist the civilization of the world, nor is such a policy calculated to bring about to peace of the world. At the Peace Conference after the war America will in all likelihood try to establish the principles for which she declares she entered the war. As for Britain, she will advocate such principles as contribute to the establishment of permanent peace, if she does not actually put forward the League of Nations proposal. It is clear in these circumstances that Japan's advocacy of the 'Open Door' principle in Australia, Canada, America, and India will meet with no dissent from Britain and America, even though it may be recognised that the immediate enforcement of this principle is attended with many difficulties."

**The Leadership Of Asia**

"While claiming the 'Open Door' in the territories of the Pacific, Japan ought to be recognised as a grant independence to the Philippines. America's suspicions of Japan have been the obstacle to her granting independence to the Philippines, and therefore Japan's expression of readiness to guarantee the independence of the Philippines, acting in concert with Britain and America, may induce the latter to comply with Japan's proposal. Even if she finds it difficult to signify immediate compliance, America will be unable to take exception to Japan's suggestion in principle. Japan must also insist that Hawaii be made a neutral zone. The independence of the Philippines and the neutrality of Hawaii are not questions which are important for their own sake, but Japan must contrive for their realisation as a means of giving effect to America's principle of safeguarding the independence and rights of the small nations, and also as the first step in the direction of enforcing the 'Open Door' principle in regard to immigration. Japan's efforts to carry this grand principle at the Peace Conference may pave the way for the establishment of a great international ideal, even though her efforts are not crowned with immediate success. Moreover, her claims will be received with universal sympathy and support by the Asiatic peoples, and thus the foundation will be laid for Japan's assuming the leadership of Asia."

## Present Day Communication In War

The Work Of The Signaler

By Lieut. A. A. Milne

A signaler wears two crossed flags on his left arm; as a "flag-wagger" he is known.

But this does not mean that communication in the field is carried on simply by waving a flag. Nor, as others think, is it merely a matter of talking down a telephone. On the contrary, signaling in this war has become a very elaborate matter indeed. A signaler must have as many strings as possible to his bow, if he is to maintain communication under all sorts of conditions; and since this war is many kinds of war, some new, some old, so it follows that many means of communication are employed, some new, some old. It may be of interest to mention one or two of the newer methods.

The Fullerphone is an adaptation of the field telephone. Speech or "buzzing" on the telephone can be picked up by the enemy; "buzzing" on the fullerphone is secret and safe. It is named after the Captain Fuller who invented it; an explanation of it involves a number of difficult words like "alternating currents," "choke-coils" and "condensers," with which I need not trouble you; and in normal trench warfare, where telephone lines can be laid and maintained, it has superseded the old field telephone.

Wireless telegraphy has the obvious advantage indicated by the word "wireless." You may have seen the 400 ft. aërial of a big wireless receiving station, and told yourself that they wouldn't last very long near the front line. They wouldn't of course. But there are such things as portable trench wireless sets, which can be carried about and run up in ten minutes. Their aërials are not 400 ft. high.

The Power buzzer is difficult to describe without being technical. It has the disadvantages of the telephone buzzer in that it can be picked up by the enemy, but it has the advantage of being, in a sense, wireless. A good deal of wire is used, but not (as in the case of the telephone) from one instrument to another across the heavily-shelled ground in between. If I may say any more I shall find myself using difficult words again, so perhaps I had better leave it. Let us get on to something more human."

Messenger dogs—there is nothing technical about them. They take the place of runners, being very much more speedy and very much less of

a target than a man. But they are there solely on business. Only the keeper is allowed to feed, or even to pat, one of these dogs, and strict rules are laid down for their exercise and supervision. They have accomplished some wonderfully good work.

Carrier pigeons are as pretty generally known now, are in common use. They are a last but a very safe resource. Obviously if the country in rear of an advanced position is so heavily shelled that only a pigeon can get through, it follows that there is no means of replacing the pigeon once it has flown. A battalion signaling section going into action will probably carry several pigeons. However bad things are, the battalion can get a certain number of messages back, and that is sometimes a comforting thought.

Daylight lamps are used more freely than the layman would expect. It is possible on the brightest day to signal with one of these lamps to a station a mile away. The station signaling with its back to the enemy cannot of course be seen (supposing it is under cover); and the rear station, by signaling through a tube aligned on the front station can so restrict the rays of the lamp that it is quite invisible to an enemy further off.

Message-carrying rockets are a simple and useful way of throwing a message across the zone of fire into the comparative safety beyond. Every rocket has a certain known range, and a receiving-ground, for message from the objective which is being attacked, is arranged beforehand.

Aeroplanes are often the medium of communication between attacking troops and headquarters in the rear. When it is impossible to signal backwards by lamp without exposing oneself, it may be possible to signal forwards from the bottom of a trench in perfect safety. The airman reads it, writes it out, and either sends it back by wireless, or flies back and drops it.

The above are some of the less well-known methods of signaling now employed. Their value, of course, depends on the circumstances of the moment. When one way fails another must be tried. It is for the signaling-officer to understand them all thoroughly, and to decide in any situation how best to keep his unit in touch with other units, and to preserve intercommunication in the field.

## Lessons Of The British Budget

A year ago the British Chancellor of the Exchequer had the task of raising a larger sum by taxation than was ever before raised in the whole history of civilisation. If any considerable part of the current cost of the war was to be met out of taxation he must raise more than £600,000,000 in a year. Germany, we know, has not for two years paid any of the cost of her war out of taxation. Even the interest on her debt is now largely paid out of borrowed money. But Britain, though she had a heavier expenditure and a far smaller population, chose the saner and more heroic course. A Budget was framed which was to yield £528,000,000. The financial year closed on March 31, and it is announced that the yield for the year was £707,000,000.

No thoughtful person can read these terrible figures of expenditure without concern, and British business men are painfully alive to the magnitude of the burden which is being laid upon the shoulders of the nation. Yet we must acknowledge that this achievement is a wonderful testimony to the spirit and staying power of the British people. Since August, 1914, they have raised no less than £1,789,000,000 in taxation. Now taxation means real money. Loans have the peculiar virtue, which puzzles the layman, especially in the case of Germany, that they permit the same money to figure several times in successive periods. The annual Budget does not. Britain has raised £707,000,000 of real money in one year; and this was enough to meet all normal liabilities and to fulfil the service of the debt, and spare a large sum for war expenditure. It is therefore in a remarkably good condition as contrasted with Germany. The war costs it more than seven millions a day, it costs Germany only five millions a day. Britain raises no contribution and can enforce no unpaid service from conquered peoples; Germany exploits forty million people and their property, besides its own vast and poorly paid population. Yet the British National Debt, which began at £730,000,000, is now only £3,906,000,000; while the German National Debt, which was only £245,000,000 at the beginning of the war, is now said to be about £5,000,000,000. Moreover Britain pays far more than the interest on its loans (which is less than £200,000,000 a year) out of taxes, while Germany pays a very large part of the interest itself every year out of borrowed money.

The contrast is still more remarkable if we glance at the future. To meet its current obligations (interest, pensions, and national service), apart from war-cost, in the present year Germany would have to raise a sum of more than £700,000,000, and even the more optimistic Germans do not dream of a Budget of more than £450,000,000. Britain, on the other hand, need only raise for the same purpose (interest, pensions, and normal national service) about £400,000,000 a year.

Before the war its expenditure was about £180,000,000 a year, of which £70,000,000 was taken for the Army and Navy, £17,000,000 for the service of the National Debt, and £7,000,000 repayment of Loan. The normal national service, in other words, cost

only about £85,000,000 a year, and the economy which war has taught has reduced this. It is therefore clear that if Britain continues to raise £700,000,000 a year it will meet about £300,000,000 of its current war-cost; Germany will, on the contrary, be £200,000,000 short of meeting the year's expenses, apart from new war-cost.

It is further clear that Britain can not only maintain its high standard of 1917, but surpass it. Not a soul in England dreams of a reduction of taxation, while business men and their responsible organs (such as the Economist) insist severely upon an increase of taxation. They point out that the poorer England of 1811-1814 raised 47 percent of the cost of the Napoleonic War out of taxation, while even the remarkable levy of last year represents only 35 percent of the cost of the war. They point out various ways in which money may be raised without endangering the recuperating power of business after the war. Farmers, for instance, and other classes who have made large sums out of the war have hitherto escaped the excess-profits tax. The middle class can make further sacrifices in the shape of income tax; the wealthy class is still wealthy enough to bear a heavier burden; the death duties may be increased. The postage has as yet suffered very little modification. Luxuries are, in fact, still so largely enjoyed in England by all classes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a large field for choice.

One of the most surprising features of English life is the general maintenance of an aspect of, not merely adequate feeding, but of almost normal comfort. Money is surprisingly fluid, and this is not solely due to the very high wages of the workers. Of 200 large concerns which published their balance-sheets in the last quarter of last year the collective net profit was £1,883,699 above the corresponding quarter of 1916, and munition firms were not the chief members of this group. In a word, Britain is still very far from the limit of financial achievement, whereas German statesmen begin somewhat nervously to disclaim the possibility of bankruptcy.

## A Literary Gem

In spite of the claim of some high-brows that there is very little good literature appearing nowadays, now and then something inspiring enraptures the vision. Yesterday, for instance, we saw written on a small blackboard in front of a corrugated iron hut this surprisingly beautiful sentiment: "Complete Chicken Dinner, 35 Cents." Could literary genius go further in this day of fate?—Houston Post.

## Well-Chosen Gift

A Toronto soldier in Palestine recently announced the receipt of a parcel of figs sent from home. Only difficulties in the way of safe transportation kept him from shipping back a bushel of potatoes as a souvenir.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## Nishihara As Seen By His Own Countrymen

The loan activities of Mr. Kamezo Nishihara, we are informed, have come or will shortly come to an end.

We are not sorry to hear it. It is too early to venture an impartial assessment of the services and disservices rendered by this mysterious personage during his meteoric career of a year and a half. He has shown a remarkable resourcefulness in engineering financial deals of no inconsiderable magnitude. Whatever may happen to the parties on whom he

has heaped obligations or claims, he emerges a successful man, with a reputation newly made. He is reported to be a disinterested man in money matters, so he may not have made a fortune out of the large transactions he has taken part in. But he has secured what money cannot always command—a name. Fifteen months ago nobody knew him, except a small circle of acquaintances in Chosen. Now he is one of the best known Japanese in the Far East. That was probably what he was after and well may he rest contented with his success.—Herald of Asia.

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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Information For The Hard-Of-Hearing

Why Can A Partially Deaf Person Hear Better When He Is In A Noisy Place? Singular Selections Made Among Sound Waves By Imperfect Ears

By Garrett P. Serviss

"A and B, both hard-of-hearing units, were discussing why they hear better in noisy places. A says it is because we instinctively raise our voices, while B, being acquainted with physics, attributes it to the fact that the sound waves are magnified, or increased in places where the air is in commotion. Who is nearer the truth?"

Being myself a "hard-of-hearing

unit" (a terse explanatory phrase with a right dash of humor, for which all deaf people ought to thank you), I take pleasure in giving you the result of my cogitation on this rather puzzling subject, which, I fear, is becoming personally interesting to a constantly widening circle of ordinary human units.

When the air is shaken with a large variety of conflicting noises it is true, as "A" says, that we instinctively

give greater force to our voices. The effect is to make the spoken words stand out more distinctly from the hubbub. The importance of the part which this plays in enabling the partially deaf person to hear better in a noisy place is illustrated by the immediate dropping of the speaker's voice when the distracting noises cease, as, for instance, when a car comes to a standstill. You may have been hearing what your friend was saying perfectly well while the train was in motion, but the instant it stops he drops his voice and you have to strain to hear him at all, this being particularly noticeable in a railroad or a subway train.

The speaker raises his voice because his own ears are filled with conflicting noises, many of which (and this is an important point to notice) are not audible to the hard-of-hearing listener. But the latter, when he replies, generally fails to speak loud enough, for the very reason just mentioned, viz., that he is not as fully aware as is the other of the existence of interfering sounds. You will find that people who are extremely deaf often become almost inaudible in their speech because they hear virtually no noise around them, and so utter their words with the slight force that is employed by persons of perfect hearing only when speaking in a very quiet place. It is very important for those whose hearing is beginning to fail to measure carefully the measure of force required to make their voices clearly audible in varying circumstances. By taking this precaution public speakers who are partially deaf may speak as loudly and distinctly and in as good tones as if their hearing were perfect.

As to "B's" contention, based on his acquaintance with physics, that the sounds of the voice are magnified or increased in places where the air is in commotion, I fear that his knowledge of physics is a trifle confused. Interfering sound waves may either reinforce or neutralize one another, according to the phase in which their encounters take place, but it cannot be said that in general such interference magnifies or increases the sounds any more than it decreases them.

The practical effect when sound waves of various lengths and inten-

sities, and coming from many different sources, strike the eardrum is a confused noise, and if any particular sound stands out with special distinctness the effect is due to the greater original force and continuity of that sound. The chance of a voice receiving a constant reinforcement from other sound waves vibrating in a confused medley of noises is infinitely small.

There may, however, be a selection made by the hearing organ itself when that organ is in an abnormal condition, the result of which will be to render certain sounds in a medley of noises more conspicuous than others.

It is common for persons of imperfect hearing to distinguish some notes much more clearly than others. Not infrequently one who is partially deaf finds that certain keys of a piano make no sound whatever for him, although he may be able to hear the adjoining notes easily. This shows, I suppose, the existence of some partial lesion in the delicate mechanism of the inner ear; the missing sound enters the ear like all the others, but it is able to make no impression upon the center of audition in the brain.

A striking example of the analysis of a heterogeneous mass of sound that can be effected by an imperfect abnormal ear may be found by riding in a noisy automobile, where a partially deaf person often distinguishes certain sounds that stand out clearly for him, although they are unnoticed by his companions who possess normal hearing. Mr. Edison's well-known ability to detect misrelated sounds in a phonograph, which escape the ears of persons of perfect hearing, is another case in point.

There is a practical advantage which the partially deaf man possesses that is so surprising a character that it is often regarded with incredulity. I mean his ability to make way through a hubbub of noises, as in crowded street, with greater personal safety than is enjoyed by the ordinary person, who hears everything. Warning sounds override others more surely for him than for those whose ears record of greater multitude of conflicting waves. In this he is no doubt aided by the fact that his other senses are unconsciously trained to superior acuteness.

## Public Morality In Japan

The lack of public morality in the Japanese national character has been frequently pointed out by various writers, and we note the Hochoi of Tokio is now earnestly urging the cultivation of this virtue. According to the Tokio Journal's conception of public morality, the virtue consists in abstaining from all acts which give hurt or offense to others. If one of the many excellent precepts of Confucius is acted up to—namely, that one should not do to others what one would not wish done to oneself, is acted up to, the chief object of public morality can be attained.

Public morality is a virtue essential to human existence, proceeds the Hochoi, and it is indisputable that its practice makes social intercourse smooth and pleasant. If this virtue is highly developed, crime can be diminished, if not entirely eradicated. The degree of public morality possessed by nations may well be taken as a standard in judging the level of their civilization. The conspicuous lack of public morality among the Japanese is attributed by some people to national characteristics and educational defects, or to the adoption of the harmful family system, but in our Tokio contemporary's view it is to be ascribed rather to evils arising from the feudal system which was long prevalent. Whatever may be the real cause, the necessity of cultivating this virtue among the Japanese is strongly urged by the Hochoi, now that intercourse with foreigners as well as fellow-nationals has become so close.

The Tokio Journal points out that extreme anti-Japanese views are often entertained by foreigners resident in Japan, and this curious fact is ascribed by the paper to the offensive manner in which Japanese behave themselves everywhere, and thus confirm the anticipations of these foreigners formed before their visit to these shores. When it is remembered, the Hochoi proceeds, that lack of public morality is thus calculated to affect international relations, the utmost care must be taken by the Japanese to check this regrettable failing. That seoi-ranzo, of which there has been so much

complaint abroad, has much to do with lack of public morality in the Japanese character can be easily understood, and thus it will be seen that from the point of view of industrial development alone the question ought to receive earnest attention.

The Hochoi is fully aware of the difficulty of the task of cultivating public morality among the Japanese, and suggests that practice of the virtue should begin in the home. Then in the trains, tram-cars, parks, hotels, places of public entertainment, and places of popular resort. It is suggested that notices should be put up at these places, setting forth the various points whose strict observance is enjoined upon everyone, with the alternative of restraints, official and private. It is a matter of impossibility, says the Hochoi, in conclusion, for Japan to claim a place among the first-class civilized Powers while the public morality of her people is left on its present low level.

## All Over The Far East

The officer in command of the British troops at Vladivostok is not Colonel Ward (M.P. for Mid-Kent), but Colonel Ward, M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, a well-known Labor member, and Commander of the Labor Battalion. Col. Ward was on board the Tyndareus when she struck a mine off Cape Town and to his efforts the splendid discipline shown by the troops at a time of great peril was largely due.

Says The Japan Chronicle: When

Mr. H. G. Parlett, British Consul at Dairen, left on August 1 for his new post in Tokio, he was asked several times by his foreign friends to be their guest at a farewell dinner, but while appreciating the honor, Mr. Parlett asked to be excused and expressed his wish that the cost of such functions be contributed to a war charity instead. Acting on this suggestion, a sum of ¥176 was collected and handed to Mr. Parlett, who forwarded the same to London to the Prisoners of War Fund.

Commenting upon the grant made by the Cuban Government of \$2,400,000 for the relief of sufferers from the war in the various Allied countries, the Seoul Press says: "We wish to call the attention of the leaders of Japan to the above paragraph. It is true that Japan has been and is doing her bit in the great war, but it seems to us that the bit she is doing is not big enough. She should do more; especially should those narkin, who owe all their luck to the war, contribute liberally to the relief of sufferers from the war. Will they allow Japan's name to stand below that of little Cuba in the list of workers for humanity?"

The Japan Chronicle of August 15

writes as follows: There is an extraordinary sentence in a Reuter-Kokusai message printed in yesterday's issue with regard to the recognition by France and Italy of the Czech-Slovak Government. Referring to the Council which has been established the message says: "The Council has received a copy of the treaty whereby the Council is given full jurisdiction over United States nationals living in Italian territory." Of course this is pure and unadulterated nonsense. The United States has not recognized the so-called Government, and if it had would not give jurisdiction over nationals residing in Italy to a Government which at present is a mere name. Besides, Italy might well ask what she has done that jurisdiction over United States nationals within her borders should be withdrawn from her. What may have happened is that the United States has given the new Government jurisdiction over Czech-Slovaks who proceeded from America to Italy. Even so it is difficult to understand why such a step should be taken. If the Czech-Slovaks have taken out American papers they are American citizens, and their nationality cannot be withdrawn by a stroke of the pen, while even United States citizens are subject to the jurisdiction of the country which they enter unless extra-territoriality prevails. The telegram is a puzzle altogether. We can only suppose there has been an extensive mutilation.

Japanese judicial authorities have been recently showing unusual activity in the neighborhood of Nobooka, Miyazaki Prefecture, says the Japan Chronicle. It is now reported that the residence of several shipowners and shipbuilders are being searched, while a number of local geisha are also under examination. The Director of the Kagoshima office of the Marine Department of the Kyushu Post and Telegraph Administrative Bureau, and another official, together with several merchants, are reported to have been

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and  
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Invisible BifocalsSun Glasses  
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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.  
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already sent to prison. The charges on which these arrests have been made and other particulars regarding the judicial activity are kept secret, but it is reported that the giving and taking of bribes is being inquired into.

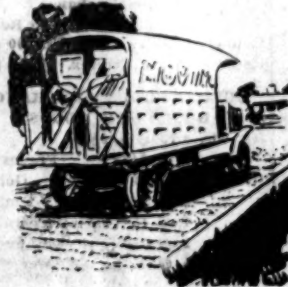
sent decree for two thousand rupees and costs.

Mr. C. L. L. Williams, has rejoined the U. S. Diplomatic Service in Peking.

Dr. E. B. Hale, young brother of the Editor of the North China Daily Mail, of Tientsin, until recently Senior Medical Officer at Bathurst, Gambia, has been seconded by the Colonial Office for service under the Army Council. He is a graduate of Dublin University.

The U. S. authorities are looking for a deserter by the name of Frank V. McRae, of the 15th U.S. Infantry. McRae deserted at Chinwangtao on July 28.

According to the Novosti Siant, Ataman Semenov has been promoted to full Colonel in recognition of his good services.

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# Business and Official Notices

## Special Notice To Mariners

No. 515

### China Sea.

Shanghai District,  
Yangtze River — Langshan  
Crossing  
Shoal Water reported.

NOTICE is hereby given that reports have been received that the upper end of the Langshan Crossing, Yangtze River, has shoaled. It is estimated from these reports that there is now about 3 feet less water in this vicinity than shown on Marine Department Chart No. 3, (New Edition, 5th May, 1918).

Immediate steps are being taken to have the Langshan Crossing re-sounded and until this work has been completed vessels should navigate the vicinity with caution.

The Relieving Lightvessel "Tien-ching" is being used by the surveying party as a depot vessel and navigators are cautioned against mistaking her for an Aid to Navigation. The Lightvessel "Tien-ching" has a red hull and one trestle mast carrying a black drum.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,  
Acting Coast Inspector.  
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1918.

## LOST

THE National Commercial Bank deposit book No. 55 in name of Tsui Fu-kee (崔英配) a duplicate has been issued by the bank and the original is considered to be null and void.

19067



## American Express Co.

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Offices at principal points in United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, on all parts of the world.

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## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

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(FOREIGN SETTLEMENT)

### New Head Offices

On and from Monday, 26th August, 1918, the address of the Company's Head Offices will be as under:

TRACTION HOUSE, No. 7, Soochow Road.  
(Between Museum and Szechuen Roads).

The new telephone number to all departments will be CENTRAL 601 (4 lines).

J. G. SMEATON,  
Acting General Manager.  
2, North Soochow Road,  
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1918.  
19057

## LOST

Delivery Order, part of B/L No. 16, steamer "Wosang," voyage 402, from Hongkong, May 18th, 1918. Issued by the Indo-China S. N. Co. calling for 2 bundles Wire. A Duplicate Delivery Order has been issued and the public is hereby warned against negotiating the original.

GETZ BROS & CO.  
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19019

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TERMS—Cash in advance.

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### WIDLER & CO.

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and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholism and nicotine poison.

18 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

### Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y. 382 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

## BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.



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### Yut Sae Chang & Co.

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(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

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The scheme planned by the Japanese financial agent, Nishihara and promulgated by the Chinese Government at Peking last week to establish a "gold note" currency in China is the boldest attempt thus far made to oust American and European interests from China and make this country a Japanese colony. Every foreigner who owns a dollar's worth of property or who has any interest whatsoever in this country, should read the inside details of this plot in this week's issue of

## MILLARD'S REVIEW

In addition to this article, there is another entitled, "Rice Riots and Democracy in Japan" that all should read.

MILLARD'S REVIEW is issued weekly and is mailed to subscribers throughout China and the Orient every Saturday morning. The subscription price is Mex. \$10 a year. A postal card will bring you a free sample copy. Address 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

## MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes as follows: 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4", 5" and 6" equal angled. Quantities and prices will be given on application.

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## "The New World"

Bubbling Well Road

Dance Hall Open Nightly

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Chinese Theatre, Cinema Show,  
Circus, Donkey Ring, etc.

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19063

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Bill of Lading No. 2999, ex. s.s. Arabia Maru, voyage No. 1 west, covering 10 packages of Merchandise, marked J. W. in a diamond. If the Bill of Lading is not produced within seven days from date, it will be considered null and void and a duplicate issued by the Steamship Company.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Shanghai, August 21st, 1918.  
19049

## Classified Advertisements

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Telephone North 483.

#### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

British Home, to let from Sept. 1st one cheerful bed-room with bath-room attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also one front attic room. Table boarder accommodation. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Two furnished rooms with bath, centrally located, near Bund, and Nanking Road. Electric fans and furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS. A.27.

TO LET: Large sitting room with adjoining bedroom and bathroom and large verandah, comfortably furnished, with or without board, or separate kitchen if desired, in Avenue Joffre, tram-line passing house. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS. 19034 A. 25.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

RUSSIAN 54 years old, energetic experienced in building railways and in commercial matters, speaking English, French, desires occupation. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS. 19060 S.2.

POSITION WANTED by Neutral, at present employed. Has good knowledge of setting, filing and general office routine. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS. 19047 A.24

WANTED position in well-established firm by a young man, well versed in shipping, import, export and Customs work. Over 10 years experience. Reply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS. 19051 A.24

WANTED: Situation by a lady speaking French, Russian, a little English in a family going to America. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS. 19035.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Furnished flat, bedroom, sitting-room, bath and kitchen. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS. 19064 A.24.

WANTED, Two or three unfurnished rooms with bath-room and kitchen. Reply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS. 19052 S.2A.

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Steno-typist for temporary employment, good pay. Address with particulars to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS. 19061 A.25.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 150 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 8

### HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT: Small unfurnished flat, three rooms and bath, hot and cold water, telephone. Western district. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS. 19055 A. 25.

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road. 18878

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road. 18878

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EXPERIENCED Lady teacher, having University Diploma wishes to give lessons in Russian, mathematics and physics, also French. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS. 19060

WELL-educated and highly cultured Russian gentleman, ex-officer, desires to give lessons in Russian. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS. 19048 A.24.

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS. 19014

SUITES of rooms suitable for offices, to let in Museum Road and Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS Office. 19045 A.27.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS on Canton Road and Museum Roads: Ground floor and easily accessible. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or 10 Yangtzepoo Road. 19045 A.27.

### Exchange and Mart

PIANO for sale. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS. 19059 A.27.

FOR SALE: Dining room, complete; 2 double beds, complete; 2 washstands, 2 wardrobes with mirror and other different things, 97 Range Road. 19065 A.25.

FOR SALE: Electric lighted, well-finished ricksha, practically new. Price reasonable, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS. A.27.

WANTED: 22 caliber long rifle cartridges. Willing to pay good price for same. Any number up to 1,500. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS. 19024 A.24.

WANTED: High power sporting rifle, medium caliber, Winchester or Marlin preferred, non-automatic. At least 200 cartridges must go with gun. Reply, giving full particulars as to make and model of rifle, caliber, etc., and how many cartridges. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS. 19024 A.24.